

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 5575

日六月初九亥巳酉光

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 4TH, 1875.

一月四日十英 港香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

October 2, YESSO, Brit. str., 549. F. Ashton
Proceed 23d; Amoy 30th September
and Swatow 1st October, General—D.
LAFAIK & Co.

October 2, ROVER OF THE SEAS, Brit. bark
417. T. H. Peterson, Whampoa 30th
September, General—JARDINE, MATHE-
SON & Co.

October 2, CHINA, German str., 642. P. B.
Henneberg, Canton 1st October, General—
SIMMENS & Co.

October 2, FLAMINGO, British str., 1,209,
Couch, Shanghai 26th September, and
Amoy 1st October, JARDINE, MATHE-
SON & Co.

October 2, FRAY BENTOS, Peruvian ship, 410,
M. Mota, Callao 13th June, and Swatow
1st October, Ballast—J. J. REMEDIOS
& Co.

October 2, AMOV, British str., 812, Drowers,
Shanghai 29th September, General—
STRIMSON & Co.

October 2, HOCHUNG, Chinese steamer, 649,
R. Petersen, Shanghai 29th September,
General—C. M. S. N. Co.

October 2, RICCA GENOVA, British bark, 652,
J. Cummings, Whampoa 1st October,
Ballast—ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.

October 2, THYATRA, British ship, 962,
McKay, Shanghai 28th September, Ball-
ast—B. RUSSELL & Co.

October 3, ZEPHYRUS, British bark, 699, Capt.
Williams, Newchung 21st September, and
Newchung 21st September, General—
CAPTAIN.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
OCTOBER 2ND.

China, str., for Shanghai.
Rajah, str., for Swatow and Amoy.
Namo, str., for East Coast.
Norma, str., for Swatow.

Departures.

October 1, GLENCOLE, str., for Swatow and
Shanghai.

October 2, ALEXANDER, str., for Saigon and Mac-
au.

October 2, CHINA, str., for Shanghai.

October 2, RAJAH, str., for Swatow and Amoy.

October 2, NAMO, str., for East Coast.

October 2, AMOV, str., for Canton.

October 2, FLAMINGO, str., for Singapore and
London.

October 2, HOCHUNG, str., for Canton.

October 3, CATHARINA, for Poohow.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per YESSO, str., from East Coast—
Messrs. McNabb, Edw., Brooks, and Howell, 1
Europe n., deck; 2 Malaya, and 77 China.
Per HOCHUNG, str., from Shanghai—
30 Chinese.

Per AMOV, str., from Shanghai—
3 Cabin and 63 Deck.

Per ALEXANDER, str., for Saigon and Macc.
For Saigon—Messrs. T. Treloatt and U.
Duncanson, and 4 Chinese. For Naples—Mr.
and Mrs. Brooke, 2 children, and female servant.
Mr. and Mrs. Elsmann, Mr. Blance and family.
Messrs. Bonson, and Mr. Bonson, Eliz.
Fitz Roy, and Misses Bonson, Honnequin, Fitz
Roy, and Misses Bonson, W. Greig.
Per CHINA, str., for Shanghai—
Miss Jenny Chas and Mr. Belzel, and 40 Chi-
nese.

Per Rajah, str., for Swatow, &c.—
186 Chinese.

Per NAMO, str., for East Coast—
2 Cabin and 150 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Norma, str., for Swatow—
100 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Flamingo* reports left
Shanghai on 26th September, and Amoy on 1st
October. Yesterday fresh N.E. gales and heavy
seas, rest of time fine weather.

The British steamship *Hochung* reports left
Shanghai on 29th September. Had strong N.E.
winds and cloudy weather with high sea.
Passed the steamship *Glencole* on the 2nd, off
Swatow, bound North.

The Peruvian ship *Fray Bentos* reports left
Quito on 13th June, with a cargo for
Swatow, to which port it had light winds, warm
and fine weather. Left Swatow on 1st October,
and had moderate N.E. monsoon and fine weather.

The British bark *Zephyrus* reports left Shang-
hai on 28th September. Had calm winds till
Barren Isles at 2 a.m. on Thursday last, then
got fresh Northernly winds. Passed Tung-
shoo at 8 a.m. 1st October. Passed the Lamouco at
8 a.m. on the 2nd. In the former part of the
voyage two strong gales from the N.E. and E.N.E.
with a high sea.

The British steamship *Amoy* reports left
Shanghai on 19th September. Had moderate
S. winds the first 24 hours, then strong N.E.
winds with high sea until the morning of the
2nd October; then got light winds to arrival.
Passed the steamship *Swatow* of Guizhou, and
the steamship *Yangtze* of Nauki, on the 30th
September.

The British steamship *Yesso* reports left Foo-
chow on 29th September. Amoy on the 30th,
and Swatow on 1st October. Experienced light
S.E. winds and fine weather the first part; the
middle part strong N.E. winds and high seas;
weather getting worse in the evening of the 29th Sep-
tember, two strong gales from the N.E. and E.N.E.
on the 30th. On the morning of the 30th passed the
steamship *Hochung*, bound East. On the even-
ing of the 1st instant passed a steamer, show-
ing two blue lights. In Foochow were steam-
ships *Cyrene* and *Flatiron*. The steamship
Ledger left on the 28th September. In
Amoy were steamships *Clementine* and *Formosa*.
The steamship *Consolidation* left on the 29th
September. In Swatow were steamships *Formosa*, *Dana*, and
Aurora.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name	From	Date
Coldstream	London	June 30
Minnesota	Baltimore (U.S.A.)	July 30
Alfredo	London	July 5
Meteor	Cardiff	July 16
J. Christian	Cardiff	July 16
America	Cardiff	July 16
Mahor	Cardiff	July 16
Gustav Adolf	Hamburg	July 18
Alfredo	Cardiff	July 23
Boreas	Cardiff	July 23
Hopewell	Cardiff	July 23
Silano	Cardiff	July 23
Leander	Pembroke	July 23
Evan	Newport	July 23
Thierry (s)	Antwerp	August 11
Gryfe	London	August 13
Nestor (s)	Liverpool	August 17
Sarah Nicholson	Cardiff	August 17

Now on Sale.

BOUND VOLUMES of the China Overland
Trade Report for the Year 1874. Price
Ten Dollars. Apply at the Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 1st February 1875.

To be Let.

TO LET
SOME HOUSES on PEDDAR'S HILL
No. 2, SEYMOUR STREET, HAMPSTEAD,
LONDON.

TO LET
DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO.,
513, London, 4th October, 1875.

TO LET
A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN
of the P. & J. WANGS.

TO LET
S. E. BURROWS & SONS,
458, Hongkong, 2th March, 1875.

TO LET
THAT Commodious Three-story HOUSE
No. 13, Peel Street, at present in the occu-
pation of Mr. P. E. CANA. Possession from
the 1st proximo.

TO LET
TATA & CO.,
1st 1820, Hongkong, 1st October, 1875.

TO LET
TWO DWELLING HOUSES AND OFFICES,
Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, in the
occupation of Messrs. T. & J. COOPER & CO., who
have recently had thoroughly repaired. Po-
ssession may be had from May 1st.

TO LET
PREMISES No. 4, Queen's Road, lately in
the occupation of Messrs. G. DUBROV & CO.

HOUSE No. 35, Wellington Street, through-
out repaired, lately in the occupation of Messrs.
ROSS & CO.

DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE No. 1,
Stanley Street, at present in the occupation of
DRAFFEN & CO., possession from 1st Jan-

uary.

No. 11, Gage Street, lately in the occupation
of Mr. PURCHASE.

DWELLING HOUSE No. 4, Alexandra
Terrace. Possession from 1st August.

STORE and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 31,
Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of
MISS GIBSON. Possession from 1st October.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
1st 2050, Hongkong, 2th September, 1875.

TO LET
THE Premises known as the "THE WOOD-
LANDS," newly painted and in Good
Order. Apply to REMEDIOS & CO.

TO LET
REMEDIOS & CO., 1st 181, Hongkong, 2nd January, 1875.

TO LET
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,
THE HOUSE No. 7, Gough Street. Apply
to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
1473, Hongkong, 2th September, 1875.

TO LET
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,
THE 2ND CLASS RESIDENCES Nos. 1
and 2, WESTCOTT VILLAGE, Bonham
Road, on Upper Molesworth Terrace.
All with Gas and Water laid on.

TO LET
A First-class GODOWN at Wauch of about
5,000 tons capacity. Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD,
1444, Hongkong, 23th September, 1875.

TO LET
REMEDIOS & CO., 1st 181, Hongkong, 2nd January, 1875.

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WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,
THE HOUSE No. 7, Gough Street. Apply
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1473, Hongkong, 2th September, 1875.

TO LET
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,
THE HONGKONG DERBY.

SWEEPSTAKES of \$20 each, half for lot
\$5 declared on or before day of draw
Entries, with \$100 added, for draw
and \$50 for 2nd. For 3rd. Prizes being \$60
Gross, 10 per cent. 2nd. 10 per cent.
Weight 10 lbs. One-mile and a-half.

TO LET
S. E. BURROWS & SONS,
1403, Hongkong, 1st September, 1875.

NOTICE

LOW-LEONG KENG, late of Singapore,
but formerly of Chae Hung in the district
of Ka Yee Cheung in China, deceased.
WHEREAS the said LOW-LEONG KENG,
by his will, dated 1st November, 1874, bequeathed
his entire Estate and Effects unto his pre-
sent son, Low-Loew Seng, and any other son
or other sons he might have living at his death,
whether such sons should be illegitimate
or not, and by the will certain legacies were
given to each of the three daughters of his
late wife, the late wife of the deceased, and
to the two daughters of the deceased, and
to the wife of the deceased, and to the wife of
the son, Low-Loew Seng, and any other son
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BIRTH.
At Hongkong on the 3rd instant, the wife of Mr. MURRAY BAIN, of a daughter.
DEATH.
On the 2nd instant, at his residence, Hollywood Road, Hongkong, DANIEL RICHARD FRANCIS CALDWELL, aged 55 years.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 4TH, 1874.

A case was heard before Mr. Justice Sowden in the Summary Jurisdiction Court here on Tuesday last in which an abounding compadore figured prominently. It is not at present intended to go into the merits of the case in question, as it is still *ad judicio*, but it calls to mind the existence of a custom which is synchronous with the advent of foreigners in China. It is one which has passed through many and varied changes, and we remember a Shanghai contemporary treating it from an ethical point of view several years ago. The Compadore was once a great man in China, and the system is not an uninteresting study in its way. Many who have referred to it have been loud in their declamations against the extortion and cupidity of the natives, but have not paused to inquire if it at first was possible that these extortions were made, or how they were allowed to pass unnoticed for so lengthened a period. Far back in the early days of trade in the East, in those glorious times which are now so much regretted and the like of which will probably never be seen again, Compadores gained a large amount out of the business of their employers. But times were different, then, and this was not noticed or objected to by a large number who were fully aware that their Compadores were not working for the few dollars or taels a month paid to them as salary. These commercial functionaries lived on the fat of the land figuratively and literally, and merchants could afford to wait at the comparatively petty extortions to which they were subjected. The advantage, however, was not all on one side. They obtained in the early settlements, says the authority alluded to, credit from native banks, conveyed to their masters intelligence of the modes of conducting profitable speculations, and in fact acted in the joint capacities of bankers, brokers, and general agents to the house, which in return afforded them protection and facilities for business which they could not otherwise obtain. Their interests in this way became in a great measure identified with those of their employers, and upon the whole something like a system of good faith was established and kept up between them. This was, however, a too happy state of things to continue long. At a subsequent date, competition, which in all countries and in all times follows hard upon the footsteps of enterprise and success, and generally in the end overcomes them, began to tell upon the Compadore system. The profits of trade were, as a natural sequence, diminished; the number of Chinese capable and anxious to conduct business with foreigners increased, and the importance of the Compadores to the house in which he was employed began seriously to decline. A period was then inaugurated in which a large quantity of business was transacted without the Compadore's intervention. The men who had had things pretty much their own way in matters of business began to occupy a less prominent position, and the establishment of Foreign Brokers gave the final blow to a system which had been productive of many abuses, but which was also not without its many advantages. The latter, however, were lost, while the results of the former remained. General interest and mutual dependence, to the extent to which they had been formerly known, disappeared, and thus the best guarantees of good faith were gone. Then ensued a period of speculation by these natives, and the general results of speculation soon became apparent. Compadores went in heavily on their own account, endeavouring to make by rash dealing what they had hitherto made out of the business of those in whom employ they were, and failing, as wild speculators freely do, they absconded. Securities years ago were not so secure as now, and the frequent difficulty of obtaining redress from them shook the confidence of foreigners in the whole system, and it then declined to the ebb which it has occupied ever since. Business declined also, and people began to scrutinize their accounts more closely, and to kick against many of the heavy squeezes which were then discovered. Many of the Compadores were placed on different terms, and as an old one cleared out and a new one took his place a more favourable state of things as regards the employer was established. The Compadore of to-day fills quite a subordinate position compared with the Compadore of early times, but even yet they are frequently trusted to a far greater extent than they ought to be. The absconding of now one and then another ought to teach employers a lesson for the future. The advice which has been given to take every man for a rogue till you find him honest is specially applicable in the case of Compadores, and its terms might even, when referring to them, be extended a little farther. It came out in the case referred to above that plaintiff's comrade was not secured to him at all. This was, to say the least of it, a most unfortunate state of things, and is an instance which it is to be trusted stands alone. But many Chinese servants of every grade seem to have something in their nature which soon gains upon one's confidence, and to much reliance is frequently placed in other than Compadores. Residents in this part of the world ought to remember that what might not seem much to a European is a great temptation to a Chinaman, and in this, as in many other things in life, it is always best to err on the safe side.

The N.C. Daily News says:—The present uncertainty with respect to the relations between the British and the Chinese Governments, it is a source of satisfaction to remember that the powerful navy required to meet such an emergency as the loss of the *Brigadier-General* will, in the course of next month, be available for service on this coast, if necessary. The five or six powerful frigates composing the detached squadron, with their crews amounting to a force of several thousand picked men, would prove an invaluable auxiliary to the fleet at present under Admiral Hyder's command. In case of need, the detached squadron will doubtless be summoned by telegraph to proceed to the China station.

The Honorary Secretary of the Hongkong Human Society has issued a notice requesting the members to meet for drill at the Boat House (Victoria Recreation Club), at five o'clock this afternoon.

On Saturday night a large audience, including several ladies, assembled at the City Hall to see Mr. Stanley's Panorama of the American Civil War. To-night and to-morrow night Mr. Stanley will exhibit his Panorama at the Lusiade Theatre.

At the Peak the maximum temperature during the past week has ranged between 70° and 74°, and the minimum 60°; at the Victoria-Mount's Office, Praya West, the maximum was 67°, the minimum 78°. The greatest rainfall was on the 25th ultimo, when 0.36 inches fell.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the China and Japan Marine Insurance Company was held at Shanghai on Friday. The telegram has just received states that the proposed liquidation of the Company was not decided, and the meeting was adjourned in consequence until the 19th instant.

During Mr. Janssen's recent visit to Siam, we are told that he had no opportunity of making some interesting nautical observations in the peninsulas of Malacca. He found "the magnetic equator passes between Ligor and Singor, the inclination being there reduced to zero; and he was also able to find a line of no variation in a different position from that previously laid down."

We regret to notice the death of Mr. D. R. Caldwell, one of the leading residents of this Colony. Mr. Caldwell was formerly Bartolomé General, and laterly Agent and General Advisor to many of the leading members of the Native Community, by whom he was greatly trusted and respected. He was an excellent linguist, understanding, in addition to the local dialects, Malay, and Mandarin. Among his great circle of private friends, his loss will be deeply regretted.

The Miutz, it would appear, do eat dogs, if the statement is not made. Mr. Margary on the 3rd November met several bucklers on the road, carrying live stock, and among them, he says, were not a few basketfuls of raw fat young puppies. On my remarking to my head servant that they were evidently for market, and that I was not aware how our countrymen ever indulged in dog-flesh, he replied with considerable scorn, "I should think not, indeed; these young puppies for the Miutz, who eat dogs."

On the 4th November, the traveller entered

the capital of Kwai-chau, to which I have spoken above.

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CHIEFOO.

We hear that the officers on board the *Audacious* have been contributing in no small measure to the entertainment of the community at Chiefoo, and that the other evening they gave a performance of some scenes from the 'School for Scandal' and 'Old Goosberry'. Our correspondent informs us that the acting was most successful, the pieces being acted with great vivacity. The *Audacious* is being modelled after "state," from the *Audacious* has challenged an equal number of residents to compete with them at the *Batta*. The same impression of mirth in the North, as prevails here, seems to exist in Chiefoo; namely, that the Chinese Government will not confess the action of their so-called plenipotentiary, Hung-chang. A case *admirae* is shortly to be tried at the S.S. Edward Hornby at the *Port*, which will probably excite much attention. We prefer however to suppose all further particulars of it for the present.—*Shanghai Courier*.

TIENTSIN.

23rd September. The negotiations between His Excellency Mr. Wade and the Chinese Government seem to be assuming a more definite shape. There is no certain, that the impending crisis is not far distant. An inventory of property has been made out, and the documents and valuables have been packed for speedy, and if necessary, sudden transportation. H. M. S. Kestrel, now lying at Tientsin, is also subject to Mr. Wade's orders, and is to keep herself in readiness to go to sea, at short notice.

We are also credibly informed that private intimation has been given to the several Legations at Peking that Mr. Wade would leave on the 28th instant, and would not return previous to that date. This, if true, is very significant. It is also known that Mr. Wade had an interview, on Monday last (the 20th), with *all* the Chinese Ministers, meeting, probably, for a full meeting of the Foreign Office, was required on this occasion. What was said on either side, or what conclusions were reached, if any, is impossible to surmise, in the absence of information. The body, the immediate circumstances, and the far-reaching results connected with the conclusions arrived at, in view this meeting with great importance.

It is understood that Li Hung-chang urged, in a general way, *doublets*—a *Pickwickian* sense—to the punishment of the party guilty of or implicated in the murder of Mr. Murphy. And that the English Ambassador, in his capacity of plenipotentiary to the Queen, was to be a special Envoy. The Ambassador was also named. To these specifications in the indictment, as understood by Mr. Wade, the Foreign Office makes exception. The Government is willing to consent to the punishment of these persons, i.e., some general punishment such as they may choose to administer—a meaningful farce. Wade insists on the decapitation of Li Si-tai, and the entire dispensation from office of the Governor of Xiamen. This, however, involves exile. It incapacitates him for future official position.

The Government is also willing to send an Ambassador to England, but not with such apology as to the occasion seems to demand. When dressed in Chinese costume, it would not be recognized as the next-door relative of the article which Mr. Wade insisted should be sent to England. And, Mr. Wade seems to be thoroughly satisfied, and in earnest. He is quite disgusted, apparently, with the methods and conduct of the Chinese.

We have here an excellent illustration of the suicidal policy of dilly-dallying with an inferior officer at Tientsin, instead of proceeding at once to the Capital: any treatise with the Government direct. By the former course, Mr. Wade lost time and opportunity, and which gained to the Government. Of promises and blandishments, the Chinese have an unending supply. They have been profuse in them, but not intending to fulfil anything they could avoid—and above all, wishing to gain time.

Li Hung-chang says he only difference between Mr. Wade and the Foreign Office relates to matters of trade, the latter being unwilling to discuss such subjects in this connection, while the Foreign Office also consider it a disengagement of "understanding" between the Viceroy and the *Taung-ta-Yuen*. I give it for what it is worth, thinking there may be some truth in it, if, as report says, Li has heard nothing from Peking in four days.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

PEKING.

September 15th. If Mr. Editor, it was you to edit a paper in Peking you might rank your brain wholly in vain to devise some new permutation of the conjectures of yesterday. Mr. Wade received the capital on Sunday afternoon on horseback from Tungchow and by boat from Tientsin. Yesterday he sailed forth to make a formal call on one of the other Ministers (supposed to be at the Hills) but who on this occasion happened to be at home, having arrived early the same morning: so that instead of simply dropping in, he had to wait.

The Berlin correspondent of *The Times* says:

"The reorganization of the Russian cavalry, recently ordered by the Emperor Alexander, amounts to the permanent mobilization of some 50,000 horses. In accordance with this important measure, the greater part of the cavalry in European Russia will always keep on a war footing, and will be ready for service, as far as possible, at a moment's notice."

The measure which is to be carried out this autumn, is to be immediately followed by the distribution of horse artillery among the fourteen new cavalry divisions.

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Extracts.

SONG OF THE SHELL.

An empty shell
With chambers wide,
All full and clean inside;
Swept well and bare,
And smooth and whitening in the air.
I found it in the sand,
And round and round I passed it in my hand,
And pressed its surface cool against my face;
Then let it lie,
Once more within its place.
Upon the shore, with pebbles glistening bright,
Ye by and I caught
It up again, and thought,
Forsooth! it had an aspect sad,
That empty, empty, empty home.
The sun shone over meadow and with sparkling
fawn.
The water was clear and still—

About the glittering stones, the sandy shell,
Fall with little means;
A soft serenade on high,
Is over the ocean bowed,
With a sound like that from soft shades of cloud—
In summer's liquid day,
Like brooks of dews that clustering play;
Or now spread—

White wings against the blue,
And glances overcast,
The clear air as they fly swiftly through
With message given,
Some secret unto,
From the near green—
A quiet, silent scene,
Oh, more and more
It seemed sad to me
This earthy sight to see;
Withal, I think—Look! this is death
Methinks the life and joy of life bereft,
Which seems, so to speak,

To thousand songs of joy that break
From living things, and make
Through summer days
Sweet symphony of praise
For life complete.

The shell prays empty hours
That long to be want to whom
Hath given him—so to end—

Where it was placed to go!

Happily, as it did float, a fairy boat

Within the breast of the sea—

Die dire and last rest wherever it would be.

Here, little shell, be near!

I press you closer to my ear;

The soft serenade of death or any pain,

Yet to me, I say to her,

The gentle murmuring breath

Of thy laurel, the soft lament of death.

Again and yet again,

The same sweet strain.

That is not death or pain.

The soft voice says, in summer days, as I lay dying,

A life of pleasure dying

Out of the skin and these—

Passing by close to me,

Singing, singing, singing pleasantly

So close to me, I heard

Every beautiful word,

And this in the little strain

He sang over and over again:

Life, love, and death, and love,

And a bird in the bushes of death,

But a passive flower above,

All the joy and the love of the earth.

You glittering words remote,

Emblems of faith are these;

Oh, hope is a golden boat

That rides over stormy seas;

Life, like a child, asks for more;

Like a circle, it reaches no end;

The emblem of death is a bower.

Unlocked by the hand of a friend.

This is just how it fell.

The soft, soft, soft, the windings call,

This is just how the soft words call,

To and fro, like the sea's ebb and flow,

Every day and all day—

Though the spirit has travelled on oceans away;

Little song of the shell.

E. KAY.

IRON USED IN THE PYRAMIDS.

According to a late issue of the *Irons Age*, a wedge or plate of iron has been found imbedded in the masonry of the great pyramid in Egypt, the indication being that it must have been wrought in the age of Cheops, placed by some authorities as far back as 5,400 years ago. This, we are told, makes the use of iron about 2,800 years more ancient than it is supposed to be, and affords opportunity for explaining the sharp and well-defined hieroglyphics on porphyry granite, and other hard stones employed in the construction of Egyptian pyramids, temples, and tombs. The question has arisen how these stones could have been cut before the age of iron. The difficulty has now vanished. It is said that further investigation may show iron to have been in use 6,000 years ago. —*Irish Gazette.*

THE PROLOGUE IN GARRICK'S TIME.

If Garrick's taste is to be judged by the tragedies brought upon the stage during his time, it must be pronounced low indeed. Before this period there had been at least a great deal of literary merit engrossed in dramatic productions, which prevented them from being totally worthless. Eminent authors, although they did not prove themselves to be eminent dramatists, yet scattered through their plays some sparks of talent. It would be impossible to read Addison's "Cats" without the conviction that its writer was no common man; singularly accomplished even in comedy; or to peruse Rowe's "Jane Shore" without regretting that its author had not sufficient sensibility and imaginative power to produce as good a drama as he could a stage play; but there is nothing to hope or fear from Garrick's pet writers. Among these, William Whitehead, the laureate, produced his "Roman Father," then Mr. Crisp, known in Madame Arthy's diaries as "dear Daddy Crisp," made a miserable play of "Virginia," and the industrious Murphy suspended his labours in classic translations and borrowed learning to struggle with his "Zenobia" and "Orpheus in China." At this time Henry Jones, the bricklayer, left his trade to manufacture plays, and Glover invented new Melæas, and Mallet, Elvira, and Alfreds. Dramatic literature, crushed out by Puritanism during the time of the Commonwealth, had blossomed again into the full-blown sin of the reactionary movement under Charles II. It borrowed classic rules from the French in bombastic tragedy, and took to itself all the eccentricities of the court mimes in its comedy. To humorous audience impatience of seriousness, the tragic authors of that time apologized for the pathos of their subject as soon as the curtain fell by indecent epilogues; and this fashion, with some modification, continued in the species of composition, and did his best to encourage it; his literary talents were precisely of the kind which luxuriated in the short compass of a prologue. Here, they were at home here there was just a sufficient demand for easy rhyme, confident, unfettered fancy, and bold, unexpected meanings, which looked like wit. Nor did Garrick in these compositions forget his managerial trials; so great a quantity of stage business was given by him to prologue and epilogue, that almost factors—but himself were accomplished enough to do them justice. He was always ready with some ingenuity to divert his public. Sometimes a bewildered country boy wandered on to the stage with a prologue to his supposed master's play, or a tipsy sailor rolled forward, reading the playbill for the night, or a charming actress, after having descended the stage in tears, sprang from behind the curtain as the comic relief. All these contrivances prolonged the custom of prologue and epilogue; but the better and will prevail against a bad fashion, and first condemned by Thomson, and next sternly rejected by Horne (the author of "Douglas"), other critics afterwards ventured to protest, and gradually these things ceased to be.—*Temple Bar.*

THE WAY THAT RUIN IS WROUGHT IN SARATOGA.

When one has arrived over night has drunk the waters, breakfasted, planned over the arrival at the books of the hotel in which one lodges, the next thing is to hear the band play at one of the great hotels, and nine times out of ten one goes to the Grand Union. Some times the band stations itself at the foot of a neighbouring chestnut tree. The rest were kept during four months in the parlor, but often on the lower piazza overlooking the beautiful grounds. In the former, the audience is composed, for the most part, of ladies and of ladies' men, that is, of males who are so far subjugated and overcome by female charms as to be willing to give up their own ideas and habits. The men love to listen to the music when the musicians are on the piano, which enabled them to indulge in that never-ending companion of male lips, the cigar. And those who are still devoted to the practice abominated by Mrs. Trollope are enabled to enjoy the waltzes of Strauss, rising every two minutes and making for the door with a face in which embarrassment and the outlines of a huge chew struggle for the mastery. While the hand plays the ladies make their innings and endeavour to complete the impression which they may have made yesterday on the other piazza or in the dance-room. The presence of Charles Augustus or Henri or Rodolphe has been acknowledged by a sweet smile, a friendly movement of the hand indicates the fact that there is, by the nearest chance, an acquaintance in the immediate neighbourhood of the young lady. The gentle man, who being by himself, feels a little out of countenance, and grateful therefore, for the encouragement; is, however, a little dubious on account of his cigar, which he holds hesitatingly in his hand as he advances. He makes a little motion as to throw it away. "Oh, pray don't think of it," the young lady shrieks instant; "I adore the smell of it in the open air, when they are good, and you, I am sure, have too good a taste to smoke any but the best." The young man takes his seat beside that female spider, so tickled and flattered that the air seems full of happiness.—*Corr. N. Y. Times.*

MUSIC IN OUR TRAINING COLLEGES.

Mr. John Hull's report for the past year, as inspector of music in the training colleges of Great Britain, is now issued, and afford matter for interesting, if not profitless, comment. At a time when there is much talk of higher musical education, when the prince of the blood, lord mayors, wardens of city companies, and other distinguished persons of known artistic feeling and culture are doing their utmost to provide England with a manufacturer of musicians, creative and executive, it may seem trivial to the low level of the place where common schoolboys are trained to work upon the common mind. But the triviality is only in appearance. Everybody who gives the matter a thought sees that the musical education of the masses lies at the base of all reform in higher, and more artistic regions. The genius of the nation can neither be tested nor developed by influences which are brought to bear upon certain classes only; and not till a comprehensive system of training embraces all sections of the people shall we be able to tell how far England is or is not musical, or to reap the benefit of whatever talent she may possess. For this reason we look upon the position held by Mr. Hullah, and the work he does, as of singular importance. His appointment marked a distinct advance, because it was the first official recognition of the art more than an "extra" proficiency in which, though desirable, was not necessary. It was something—and not a small thing—that music acknowledged by a Government subject to such traditions as that under which we live. "Co n'est que le premier pas qu'importe," says a French proverb, and the initial step of appointing an inspector of music in training colleges being taken, there was reason to look for further measures of a more comprehensive and thorough-going character. At any rate, the necessity for such measures could not fail to present itself; and we are unfeignedly glad to see that Mr. Hullah winds up his report with an earnest and eloquent appeal on behalf of an official inspection of music teaching in elementary schools. This might have been expected, because so acute a man was not likely to水上航行的船隻。

D'Orsay to the faustian Tou Raizes, *Newspaper*, and dandy, it being deeply pitted his nose especially with the small-pox. The latter had sent the gay Alfred a copy of offensive verses anonymously, which however, being shown about, caused great laughter at the expense of D'Orsay. Now, when he was written. In a few days he was Ralak at the club, and called out. The next time, *mon cher*, that you write an anonymous letter don't seal it with the end of your nose!—The latter had been seated with a water and a knife to maintain its assumed character. This was coarse, "wanting in finish," but certainly effective. During one of the German wars in the last century a young English officer was dining in company with a German prince at a large mess. After dinner the latter, from wantonness, began "flipping" some water that was in a glass between his toes. The water had an effect on his nose!—The latter had been seated with a water and a knife to maintain its assumed character. 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